

EUROPE AND THE ORIENT.

THE POWERS ANXIOUS TO KNOW
THE EXACT TERMS OF PEACE.

Wonderful finds of a Hittite Unknown People in Egypt—A Much Law-making for Women—A Demand for More Stringent Control of Child Labor—The Prince of Montenegro Brings a Suit for Libel—Crispien's Triumph in the Italian Election—Appalling Illiteracy in Portugal—British Socialists Confer—Lord Rosebery May Resign at Any Time—The American Society in London—Prof. Huxley's Condition.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, April 20.—Europe awaits with the keenest interest authentic news of the treaty of peace between Japan and China. The matter is regarded by all the great powers as of the greatest importance of any diplomatic event since the Berlin treaty was signed. Now that the war has ended, the world is anxious to know what the prophet had foretold there are not wanting expressions of regret in all the great capitals that Lord Rosebery's advice to the powers to interfere at the outset was not acted upon.

The diplomatic apprehension, which is almost everywhere expressed, however, is much everywhere the danger from Japan's menacing growth from a child to a giant among the nations. Few fears are felt of any immediate effect upon European interests, but all the foreign offices profess to see the greatest dangers in the suggestion of a Chinese-Japanese alliance with an avowed Asia for the Asian policy.

It is generally supposed that the orthodox treaty will contain no clause to this effect, but the impression prevails that there will be several secret agreements which are not included in the official treaty. It is understood that Japan has been carefully testing European opinion for several weeks past by throwing out of this and other suggestions in secret and in public terms of peace. The center of the point around such unanimous opposition that the Japanese government made haste, through its Minister to France yesterday, to ally the apprehension. He denied, with authority, that the treaty contains any provision for an offensive and defensive alliance. He added: "It appears to me that the Japanese government has been so much alarmed by the feeling of antipathy, and even deep hatred. Indeed, I am almost certain that there is no alliance, and that the treaty is a mere pitting an end to the hostilities."

He went on to remark that, spite of the orthodox and approved treaty, the orthodox treaty was being compelled to interfere with many local newspapers, as they were abusing China in a most violent manner. Europe, he concluded, had no reason to feel disturbed at the stipulations of the treaty, as Japan, far from becoming a military or commercial power, is a country whose markets in Asia for Europeans and Americans.

There is no doubt that the treaty will be severely revised by the European Cabinets before it is ratified on May 8, but whether any suggestions which may be made will be accepted by China and Japan is, of course, impossible to say. The belief is strong that both Russia and France will make an active use of their influence, and the impression prevails in the diplomatic circles of London that Japan will be unwilling to make important strategic concessions in Asia to those powers in order to secure liberty to carry out her plans without interference.

The result of Egypt has just yielded up another secret which archaeologists and the world at large will receive with the keenest interest. Prof. Flinders Petrie, who is the greatest of modern Egyptologists, announces the discovery of a new race, whose existence has hitherto been unsuspected, in that ancient land. He has just returned from a three months' search in the district between Bahariya and Nageh, thirty miles north of Thebes. He uncovered the remains of several successive dynasties of great classical interest in the ruins of the ancient town of Nubt. They were discovered less than a quarter of a mile away from the remains of the old city, which is utterly different in all its contents from anything hitherto found in Egypt. If the town had been found in Syria or Persia, no one would have supposed it was connected with Egypt. Not only was the town found, but also a series of cemeteries of the same race. Nearly 1,000 graves were excavated. Every object was noted in position, and the graves were preserved and marked by Petrie and his assistants.

The result was most strange and inexplicable. Not a single Egyptian object was found; not a scarab, hieroglyph, Egyptian head, god, or amulet, such as are abundant in the neighborhood of Egyptian towns. Not a body was mummified or buried at full length. All were contracted, with their knees bent, and their arms raised. The age of these people was the next problem. Little by little the explorer limited their epoch until he can definitely say that they lived between the seventh and the ninth dynasties, or about 3,000 B. C. They probably were the people who overthrew Egyptian civilization at the close of the old kingdom, and were the founders of the seventh and eighth dynasties, when the Egyptians seem to have been oppressed by disaster. It is clear that the physiognomy of the race was fine and powerful, without a trace of prognathism. Their stature was remarkable, some being over six feet in height. The great discovery of the people is that they had a hill race. Their hair was brown, wavy, and not crisped. The prominent, aquiline nose, and long, pointed beard gave a strong resemblance to the Libyan and Amorite type. A remarkable custom was the eating of portions of the bodies of deceased persons. The head was buried, and the body was placed in a jar, and the hands were often removed. Pottery was placed over the decapitated neck. In one place was a handful of ribs, in another a handful of arm bones, elsewhere a pile of bones. The bones of several bodies were buried together, and lines of bones were strewn round a pit, and the bones of the dead were the marrow scooped out. All these things point undoubtedly to ceremonial cannibalism.

It is not to be inferred that this implied ignorance of civilization. In many lines of pottery, iron working, and beadmaking, these people were the equals or superiors of the Egyptians. Their arts were well advanced in many ways, but in two directions there was a low level. No writing was known beyond personal marks. Drawing and sculpture were in a rude condition. Metal, however, was well known. Copper chisels or saws, and axes, and pieces of metal, and copper needles show that these people were familiar with metal, and traces of finely carved beads and frames with bull's heads were found. Copper needles show that these people were familiar with metal, and traces of finely carved beads and frames with bull's heads were found. Copper needles show that these people were familiar with metal, and traces of finely carved beads and frames with bull's heads were found.

Who this unknown race was, whence they came cannot yet be decided. The pottery shows some peculiar resemblances to that of the Amorite period in Palestine. On the other hand, several connections point westward to the Nile, and Italy. Prof. Petrie found ample evidence in the same neighborhood, which is a high plateau 1,400 feet above the present level of the Nile, of the existence of a race of men antedating all history by many thousands of years. Large, massive flint beautifully worked and unworn were discovered of exactly the same form as those well known in the river gravels of France and Germany. The enormous mass of these was shown by the black and brown staining of them, while others 8,000 years old, by their size, showed scarcely a trace of age.

litte type are found embedded in the ancient gravels of the former high Nile.

Women workers in this country are arriving at the conclusion that they are not receiving the care of them. Hitherto the Government has proceeded on the assumption that women and children are equally helpless to protect themselves. Their hours of labor, amount of overtime, length of mean time, and in fact everything save the vital question of the amount of wages have been rigidly set forth in successive statutes. This tender solicitude has become so much a matter of course that it is a real shock to philanthropists to hear protests against their benevolent legislation from women workers themselves. A session rarely passes without a factory bill of some sort being introduced in Parliament, and one of these measures now before the House of Commons was brought in by the Government.

Herein, of course, women and children are treated alike as babies who do not know what is good for them. Certain sections forbid them to work more than a specified number of hours overtime weekly, and they are strictly prohibited from taking any work home with them. But many trades scheduled within the operation of this bill are liable to fluctuations. Others are season trades, and the restrictions sought to be imposed would seriously hamper women in their efforts to earn a living while waiting for husbands who may never come, or keeping in idleness from the fact that they have no money to stay, which, of course, is one of the privileges of women workers.

Consequently the Society for the Employment of Women have taken the matter up, and are sedulously moving various public ladies to petition Parliament to omit the sections in the bill which relate to the home work of women. They are also endeavoring to secure the strict freedom of adult women to dispose of their own labor, and seriously affect the well being of women working in different trades.

The probabilities are that the women will be accused of ingratitude, and that Parliament will reaffirm that they do not know and are incapable of knowing what is good for them.

Simultaneous with this cry of women comes the demand, and a loud one, for reform in the law relating to child labor in the textile trades; but it is for more stringent legislation, and it will probably be successful despite the opposition of the trades unionists and employers. At present a child must work in a factory as a full-time worker at the age of 11, and the proposal now to raise the limit to 12. The Lancashire and Yorkshire operatives, though staunch trades unionists and sound Democrats in other respects, are bitterly opposed to any interference with child labor. They would, if they could, enforce the law as it is, which would mean that a child must work in a factory as a full-time worker at the age of 11, and the proposal now to raise the limit to 12. The Lancashire and Yorkshire operatives, though staunch trades unionists and sound Democrats in other respects, are bitterly opposed to any interference with child labor. They would, if they could, enforce the law as it is, which would mean that a child must work in a factory as a full-time worker at the age of 11, and the proposal now to raise the limit to 12.

It is not often that a reigning prince is a plaintiff in an action for libel, but that is the case of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. He has brought action in the Serbian courts against the famous travel and patriot, Marco Bascovich, for an alleged libel contained in a pamphlet which that gentleman published in January. Mr. Bascovich accused the Prince of conspiring in Russian interests, with the object of inducing European intervention. When it appeared, from reports of the conditions offered by Japan, that she was little disposed to follow this friendly advice, initial steps were taken on March 23 to establish an understanding with the European powers. A complete agreement was reached by Germany and Russia, and the cooperation of France was secured. The three powers will now proceed to take joint steps to Japan to protect their interests. The territorial changes at which Japan aims will be the first point to be kept in view.

The object is to prevent Japan from extending her power to the Pacific, and to be able, in case of need, to shut off the latter entirely from Europe. Such an injury to their interests the powers desire to avert in good time. Japan has shown hitherto such circumspection that she may be expected now also to desist from driving the boat too far.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Germany never had any idea of abstaining from intervention in the East. Throughout the war she has been fully alive to the danger that might arise for Europe, both politically and commercially, as a result of the new order of things in Asia. Germany has been the European interests concerned is so important that the Government would be guilty of serious neglect in case it should not vindicate our claims with firmness and determination to the full extent."

The Chinese Government has concluded a loan for 300,000,000 marks at six per cent. interest, with a syndicate composed of the National Bank fuer Deutschland, Heydt & Co., and Behrens & Sons of Hamburg. St. Petersburg, April 20.—A semi-official note has been issued to the newspapers here to the effect that the Russian Government is in no way connected with the Russian loan, and that the Russian Government is in no way connected with the Russian loan, and that the Russian Government is in no way connected with the Russian loan.

The Independent Labor party, which is a euphemism for the British Socialists, has been in annual conference this week, settling the party's program, and electing its officers. The party owes money to its Treasurer, and finds great difficulty in collecting its dues from its members, but it has recently voted hundreds of millions sterling for such things as pensions for the aged and living wages for workers, and for the abolition of the death penalty. The party is in a state of confusion, and is in a state of confusion, and is in a state of confusion.

otic feelings between Americans residing in Europe and Americans travelling in Europe.

This difference accounts for the doubt which certainly exists about the success of the efforts to organize an American society in London. The difficulty is that the Americans in Europe are not so much interested in the success of the efforts to organize an American society in London. The difficulty is that the Americans in Europe are not so much interested in the success of the efforts to organize an American society in London.

"The London Sisterhood of Advanced Women" has decided to take a bold step toward the emancipation of the sex. It has long groined under certain implications of servitude contained in a few passages of Scripture and has determined to abolish these disabilities by publishing a new edition of the Bible. The new edition of the Bible will be given, and the volume will contain suggestions to show that the verses about women's inferiority really mean the opposite of the ordinary acceptance. The book of Genesis is now ready.

In it is rather praised than otherwise for its treatment of the subject. It is a book which Satan did not tempt her with an array of silks, satins, and other things which some people think most seductive to her descendants, but with an offer of knowledge, man being of such a lethargic, grovelling nature that a similar lofty ambition never entered his mind. Besides, if the book was not to be sent to the world, it would have been informed of the fact at first hand and not through an agent. The commentary is furnished by "the committee of English and American women."

Prof. Huxley's condition in the past week causes grave anxiety. His recovery is checked by fresh complications, which eminent specialists are endeavoring to control.

Both sides claim to have won by the trade arbitration. It is doubtful if a settlement would have been reached so easily but for the importations of American boots and shoes, which have arrived in immense quantities during the month, and have found a ready market. This is the case both sides that they realized that the trade was in great danger. The quality of the American goods also compelled the workmen to recognize the fact that it was impossible to insist longer upon their demand to keep out machinery. American manufacturers have only to follow up the advantage gained in order to hold a profitable trade.

EUROPE WILL INTERVENE.

Germany, Russia, and France Will Protect Their Interests in China.

BERLIN, April 20.—The evening edition of the *Kölnische Zeitung* says: "In view of the pressure exercised by the Japanese war party, Germany urged Japan at the beginning of March to be moderate in her terms of peace, adding that a demand for the cessation of mainland territory would be especially calculated to induce European intervention. When it appeared, from reports of the conditions offered by Japan, that she was little disposed to follow this friendly advice, initial steps were taken on March 23 to establish an understanding with the European powers. A complete agreement was reached by Germany and Russia, and the cooperation of France was secured. The three powers will now proceed to take joint steps to Japan to protect their interests. The territorial changes at which Japan aims will be the first point to be kept in view."

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FIREMEN'S BRIBERY FUND.

SENATORS GET SOME EVIDENCE OF AN ATTEMPT TO RAISE IT.

Haines, Robertson, and Coggeshall Appear by Counsel—Quigg Tells of Calling Lou Payn Off—An Expensive Sacrifice, Pays Said—Officers of the Firemen's Association Also Tell of the Fund the Officers' Association Tried to Raise—An Officer Denies the Stories—Alleged Disappearance of a Price List of Seniors.

The Senate Committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery brought against Senators Haines, Coggeshall, and Robertson in connection with the passage of the bill to increase the salary of the Mayor of New York City, Court of General Sessions, Senator O'Connor presided, and all of his colleagues on the committee, Senators Pound, Mullin, Cantor, and Parker, were present.

Henry L. Einstein, owner of the *Press*, which originally published the charges, and Lemuel Ely Quigg, editor of the *Press*, who wrote the story, were on hand with their counsel, Ellis Root. The accused Senators sat in a row in front of the committee with their counsel, George Raines, a brother of Senator Haines.

Mr. Root addressed the committee, saying that he was prepared to present evidence in support of all of the charges against his clients, and that he was prepared to present evidence in support of all of the charges against his clients, and that he was prepared to present evidence in support of all of the charges against his clients.

Senator O'Connor told the witnesses to go on and to tell the committee what they knew about the matter. Haines and Root both objected strenuously. The committee overruled the lawyers, and then Senator O'Connor asked Mr. Quigg where he got his information. "It was derived almost entirely from James D. Clifford, a fireman," said the witness. "Others who furnished me with information were a Mr. Ryan, a fireman, and a Mr. Ryan, a fireman, and a Mr. Ryan, a fireman."

In answer to questions by Mr. Root the witness said that he was personally acquainted with Lou Payn, and that he had had two conversations with Payn on the subject of the Firemen's Bribery Fund. Payn had told him that he was a fireman, and that he was a fireman, and that he was a fireman.

Q.—Did he make any statement regarding his appointment as to include the increase of the salaries of officers as well as of privates of the fire department? A.—Yes, he did. He said that he would take it off the bill. He said he would take it off the bill. He said he would take it off the bill.

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WHOOPING UP INVESTIGATION

Into Reports of Bribery in Connection with Police and Other Bills.

Senator O'Connor, Chairman of the special Senate committee which is investigating the charges of bribery in connection with the Firemen's Salary Bill, left for his home at Birmingham last night, and will turn up in Albany tomorrow night. He told his friends that he will take time to extend the scope of the investigation to the Police Reorganization bill, the City Magistrates bill, and the Judicial Sales bill. All sorts of severe things have been said as to the connection of certain Senators with these bills, and Senator O'Connor said that it was time to clear the atmosphere.

Senator O'Connor's associates who were in town were surprised that he consented so readily yesterday to an adjournment of the special committee until next Friday. The criticism of some of his associates was that he should have insisted on sessions to-morrow and until the whole matter was cleared up.

It was admitted by those who had looked over the field that the work of the special investigating committee will prolong the life of the Legislature almost up to June 1, and will postpone definite action on the City Magistrates bill.

There was one Republican Senator about town who was wrathful. He was John Lewis, Chairman of the Finance Committee. He was threatened to resign his seat in the Senate the other day because it had been intimated that Gov. Morton is to veto his bill for a normal school in Jamaica. Senator Childs may as well resign at once if he is going to, as Gov. Morton will surely veto the bill. He is now in the Senate, and his explanation last night. He has already vetoed three such bills on the ground that he will not put the State to what he considers an unnecessary expense just at this time, and he will not make an exception in the case of Senator Childs and his bill.

HARD PRESSED BRITONS.

Fears that the Port at Chittul Will Fall Before Rotten House.

CALCUTTA, April 20.—Gen. Sir Robert Low, who commands the Chittul expedition, telegraphs from the fort of Jambatal Pass, which he is about to cross, that disturbing news has reached him regarding the British garrison in the Chittul fort. The garrison, he says, is hard pressed by the tribesmen, who, on April 16, carried the main wall of the fort. The garrison is now in a very bad position, and he is pushing forward with all possible haste. The news received at Simla in the last days justifies the fear that the efforts to relieve Mr. Robertson and his companions in the fort will prove too late.

CARRIES A BULLET IN HIS HEAD.

A Blow or the Jar of a Fall Would Probably Kill Sussanback.

George Sussanback, the bookkeeper from Chicago, who attempted suicide in Central Park, Feb. 12, was arraigned in the Hudson County Police Court yesterday. He said he did not know what he was doing when he tried to kill himself, and on this plea Justice Koch discharged him. Sussanback shot himself in the forehead, and the bullet is still in his head. The doctor says that he will always have to be careful of the bullet, and that it will break the membrane which holds the bullet in its present position. In such a case the bullet would probably prove fatal.

BURNED WHILE PLAYING IN HIS HEAD.

A Little Girl Tied to a Stake and Set on Fire by Playmates.

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 20.—The 5-year-old daughter of E. L. Hall, residing at Riverside, was playing "Indians" with companions to-day and was tied to a stake by a fall in the yard. She was tied and set on fire by her playmates piled a lot of combustible material about her feet and set it on fire. The wood quickly caught, and soon the girl's clothing ignited. Assistance came in answer to her screams or she would have perished. It is feared now that she may never recover.

SHADOWED HIS FOE AND SLEW HIM

One Italian Murderer Another in Park Place Just After Another.

George Gunnetti, an Italian laborer of 30 years of age, was stabbed and killed by Joseph Sanda, 28 years old, of 132 West Street, in front of 88 Park place at 8:45 o'clock last evening. The motive for the murder, as far as the police could ascertain, was the fact that Gunnetti had Sanda discharged from his place a week ago. Sanda was employed on the Hudson Central Railroad, pier at the foot of Barclay Street. Gunnetti worked there, too. He reported some misconduct of the two Italians and they were discharged. One of them went back to Europe. Sanda was left without home or money.

He decided to be revenged on Gunnetti, and he lay in wait for him last evening with a knife. Gunnetti got through work shortly after 8 o'clock. He walked through West Street and turned up Barclay. Sanda followed, and when Gunnetti was in Park place, between Greenwich and Church streets, he attacked him. The attack in Park place is usually asserted at that hour. There were no eyewitnesses to the murder, but it is believed that the murderer was a man of about 30 years of age, of Italian descent, and that he was wearing a dark coat and a light-colored shirt. He was seen to run away from the scene of the crime, and he was seen to run away from the scene of the crime.

Three men who were on their way to the Hudson ferry heard Gunnetti's cries and joined him. They saw the murderer, and they saw the murderer. They saw the murderer, and they saw the murderer. They saw the murderer, and they saw the murderer. They saw the murderer, and they saw the murderer.

The officer took his prisoner back to where Gunnetti was lying. He was unconscious, and he was unconscious. He was unconscious, and he was unconscious. He was unconscious, and he was unconscious. He was unconscious, and he was unconscious.

It is the purpose of the Tammany Hall political organization to take no active steps toward reorganizing until after the city is redivided in June next.

ON DROPS BELOW 83.

PITTSBURGH, April 20.—The Standard Oil Company followed up yesterday's reduction in the price of Pennsylvania field oil by offering \$2.30 a barrel this morning, five cents less than they paid yesterday. In the speculative market the opening price and first sale of May contracts at Oil City was \$2.20, the price at which it closed yesterday. Inside of six minutes the market dropped to \$2.17. The closing price for the May option on the Exchange was \$2.15, a drop of 25 cents from the opening price.

AYMAR, TOO, ROBS THE BANK

SHOE AND LEATHER DISCHARGES SEELY'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

\$20,000 Taken—All Stores More Than a Year Ago, and the False Entries Undiscovered by the Examination of the Books After Seely's Flight—Aymar in Custody.

It is announced by the National Shoe and Leather Bank that Samuel C. Aymar, a bookkeeper in the bank, and a brother-in-law of the convict bookkeeper Samuel C. Seely, who robbed the bank of \$300,000, is also a defaulter. Vice-President John A. Hines says that Aymar has stolen \$20,000, of which the bank loses \$15,000, the rest of the loss falling on the Guaranty Company of North America, Aymar's surety.

Aymar had been employed as bookkeeper in the bank for over twenty-five years. It was on his recommendation that Seely was employed there, and so great was the confidence in him that he was retained after Seely's flight. He kept the ledger from M to Z, and much in the same way as Seely kept the A to K ledger. Some time ago it was suspected that there might be something wrong with Aymar's books, and the management took charge of the institution on March 4 last, giving the books to be created and set aside to cover any losses which might have been sustained previous to their assuming direction of the bank's affairs.

Another thing that the new management did was to establish a strict surveillance over all the clerks employed in the bank, especially over those who were known to have been affiliated with Seely. Any clerk who was found to be irregular in his habits was discharged. It was this system of surveillance which led to the discovery of Aymar's defalcation. When Aymar went out to luncheon, and after he left the bank, he was followed by a detective. He learned that he drank. Then the system of checks upon the books which Mr. Hiltner introduced was applied to Aymar's books, and the irregularities were discovered.

Aymar worked boldly. His desk adjoined that of the receiving teller. When there was a long row of deposits, he would go to the bookkeeper's desk, and he would go to the bookkeeper's desk, and he would go to the bookkeeper's desk. He would go to the bookkeeper's desk, and he would go to the bookkeeper's desk, and he would go to the bookkeeper's desk.

He went on to remark that, spite of the orthodox and approved treaty, the orthodox treaty was being compelled to interfere with many local newspapers, as they were abusing China in a most violent manner. Europe, he concluded, had no reason to feel disturbed at the stipulations of the treaty, as Japan, far from becoming a military or commercial power, is a country whose markets in Asia for Europeans and Americans.

There is no doubt that the treaty will be severely revised by the European Cabinets before it is ratified on May 8, but whether any suggestions which may be made will be accepted by China and Japan is, of course, impossible to say. The belief is strong that both Russia and France will make an active use of their influence, and the impression prevails in the diplomatic circles of London that Japan will be unwilling to make important strategic concessions in Asia to those powers in order to secure liberty to carry out her plans without interference.

The result of Egypt has just yielded up another secret which archaeologists and the world at large will receive with the keenest interest. Prof. Flinders Petrie, who is the greatest of modern Egyptologists, announces the discovery of a new race, whose existence has hitherto been unsuspected, in that ancient land. He has just returned from a three months' search in the district between Bahariya and Nageh, thirty miles north of Thebes. He uncovered the remains of several successive dynasties of great classical interest in the ruins of the ancient town of Nubt. They were discovered less than a quarter of a mile away from the remains of the old city, which is utterly different in all its contents from anything hitherto found in Egypt. If the town had been found in Syria or Persia, no one would have supposed it was connected with Egypt. Not only was the town found, but also a series of cemeteries of the same race. Nearly 1,000 graves were excavated. Every object was noted in position, and the graves were preserved and marked by Petrie and his assistants.

The result was most strange and inexplicable. Not a single Egyptian object was found; not a scarab, hieroglyph, Egyptian head, god, or amulet, such as are abundant in the neighborhood of Egyptian towns. Not a body was mummified or buried at full length. All were contracted, with their knees bent, and their arms raised. The age of these people was the next problem. Little by little the explorer limited their epoch until he can definitely say that they lived between the seventh and the ninth dynasties, or about 3,000 B. C. They probably were the people who overthrew Egyptian civilization at the close of the old kingdom, and were the founders of the seventh and eighth dynasties, when the Egyptians seem to have been oppressed by disaster. It is clear that the physiognomy of the race was fine and powerful, without a trace of prognathism. Their stature was remarkable, some being over six feet in height. The great discovery of the people is that they had a hill race. Their hair was brown, wavy, and not crisped. The prominent, aquiline nose, and long, pointed beard gave a strong resemblance to the Libyan and Amorite type. A remarkable custom was the eating of portions of the bodies of deceased persons. The head was buried, and the body was placed in a jar, and the hands were often removed. Pottery was placed over the decapitated neck. In one place was a handful of ribs, in another a handful of arm bones, elsewhere a pile of bones. The bones of several bodies were buried together, and lines of bones were strewn round a pit, and the bones of the dead were the marrow scooped out. All these things point undoubtedly to ceremonial cannibalism.

It is not to be inferred that this implied ignorance of civilization. In many lines of pottery, iron working, and beadmaking, these people were the equals or superiors of the Egyptians. Their arts were well advanced in many ways, but in two directions there was a low level. No writing was known beyond personal marks. Drawing and sculpture were in a rude condition. Metal, however, was well known. Copper chisels or saws, and axes, and pieces of metal, and copper needles show that these people were familiar with metal, and traces of finely carved beads and frames with bull's heads were found. Copper needles show that these people were familiar with metal, and traces of finely carved beads and frames with bull's heads were found.

Who this unknown race was, whence they came cannot yet be decided. The pottery shows some peculiar resemblances to that of the Amorite period in Palestine. On the other hand, several connections point westward to the Nile, and Italy. Prof. Petrie found ample evidence in the same neighborhood, which is a high plateau 1,400 feet above the present level of the Nile, of the existence of a race of men antedating all history by many thousands of years. Large, massive flint beautifully worked and unworn were discovered of